

LETTER FROM PARIS.

(EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 12, 1866.

A Revolution.

An event of much more importance than the victories of Sadowa and Custozza took place yesterday, the 1st of August. We received the first telegram from New York per Atlantic cable. We hope it is the messenger of peace, and the great wish is to unite the New World to the Old.

Notwithstanding the predictions of Mons. Babinet, a well-known croaker, who affirms that the cable will not stand the storms of winter, we must have the completion of the transatlantic cable as the greatest event of the century.

The learned gentleman recalls to memory that in 1858 the cable was only able to be made use of for a few days, and that messages took as much as thirty hours in transmission. He thinks that, though the new cable is a great improvement on the old, it will not be able to resist the corrosive action of the sea. The learned gentleman further thinks that, as the cable cannot last more than a few days, the opportunity ought not to be lost to take the exact longitude of the American station.

Prospective Peace.

I am sorry to inform you that, though the cannon is silenced for a moment, peace has not quietly settled down in Europe, and we are still far from that "consummation devoutly to be wished." Diplomacy is hard at work: the King of Prussia, the new Emperor of Germany, has quitted Schloss-Nicholsburg, and is now in his capital. It is at Prague, the capital of Bohemia, that the conditions of a definitive peace will be discussed; this city has been chosen on account of its central position.

King William the First is now the Agamemnon of the day. All the Kinglets of Germany are at his feet, imploring the great ogre not to swallow them up. The Elector of Hesse is now expiating his courageous conduct. He was audacious enough to set Bismark at defiance. Bismark is now making him pay dearly for his temerity, by confiscating his country. A Prussian functionary was sent to the Elector, now residing at Stettin, to inform him, in the name of the King, that he was free to go wherever he pleased, and might settle down anywhere but in Cassel, so his Highness will be one to swell the number of

Deposed Princes.

It does not appear that the poor blind King of Hanover will be more fortunate, as everything leads us to believe that the kingdom of Hanover will be annexed to Prussia. The Nordische Zeitung, in speaking of the blind potentate, calls him

The Late King of Hanover.

and ambassadors sent from him to the King of Prussia have been sent away without having been able to obtain an audience. Bismark, who is an artful dodger, and has evidently studied Beaumarchais, and knows that there is not a better arm against one's enemies than calumny, has tried to persuade his master that King George has been always playing a double part, coquetting at the same time with Austria and Prussia.

Putting this and that together, we think that there is

Another Man Overboard.

Even the Kinglets of Southern Germany seem to wish to be included in the new confederation; thus the triumph of the greatest man in Europe is complete.

This creation of a powerful military German empire has nothing very comforting for us in France. Those who have quietly looked on and allowed Bismark to have all his own way, may some day rue it.

The Plundering of Frankfurt.

which had been threatened by the commander of the Prussian forces, will not be carried into execution, as it appears the soldiers refused to obey the orders of General Rodez. The humane General has now changed his tactics; he has made up his mind to starve out the inhabitants of the free town. He has ordered all the restaurants and wine shops and hotels to be closed, and has cut them off from all communication with without.

Order of Merit.

At this moment, when the Imperial Government of France is on the point of instituting an "Order of Merit," to be awarded to women who have distinguished themselves by acts of courage, devotedness, etc., it will perhaps be interesting to enumerate the orders already existing which have been specially instituted for women.

The "Swan of Prussia," created in 1440.

The Swedish "Order of the Fan," which dates from 1744.

The Austrian "Order of the Spangled Star," instituted in 1660 by Empress Gonzaga.

The "Noble Order of St. Ann," in Germany, which contains the title of Countess.

The Bavarian "Order of Elizabeth," dating from 1766. The "Order of Theresa," 1825.

The Russian "Order of St. Catharine," instituted by Peter the Great, 1717.

The "Order of Marie," created by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia in 1828.

The Spanish "Order of Maria Louise," 1712.

The Prussian "Order of Louis," 1814.

The "Ordre de la Fidélité ou de l'Union Patriote."

The bankers of Frankfurt, it appears, have but little confidence in the new regime, as the majority have decided upon transferring their houses to Paris, keeping but branch offices at Frankfurt.

The fear of the Prussians is now manifesting itself in many parts of Germany.

It is affirmed that the town of Strasburg is now the general receiving house of all the articles of value which have been sent from different towns, that they may not fall a prey to the rapacity of the Germans. There is now a universal cry in Teutonic of "Stop thief!" wherever the Prussian soldiers show themselves. They have now acquired a nice reputation among their fellow-countrymen. As soon as the Prussian troops set foot in Hungary, the majority of landowners gave up their lands pro forma to the Emperor of Mexico, that they might be safe from the covetousness of the leathern helmets.

The death of the Burgomaster of Frankfurt-on-the-Main is not the only one that can be laid to the account of the Prussian barbarians. The editor of the Post Zeitung was so overwhelmed with grief at the seizure of his press, that he had an apoplectic fit, which caused his death.

Austria Drains the Bitter Cup to the Dregs.

Driven from the Confederation, Austria is obliged to renounce all influence in Germany. The indignation of the Austrian people is at its height; the most coercive measures are being resorted to to stifle public opinion; the Emperor seems to be entirely out of his senses, and has proclaimed the whole empire to be in

A State of Siege.

The Austrians seem to bear their misfortunes with much patience, and console themselves by soundly rating their Emperor and their generals when they are certain not to be heard by the authorities.

Italy is chewing the end of sulkeness, notwithstanding that her defeats have brought nothing but profit. Victor Emanuel has entered Venetia by way of Rovigo; his headquarters are at Padua. Venetia is to be allowed to decide as to its future fate, whether it will re-

main independent, as a republic, or whether it will annex itself to Italy. Persano, who lost the battle of Lissa, is now the object of universal contempt in the Peninsula. He will be brought before a court-martial, and the command of the Italian fleet will be handed over to a more competent admiral.

At the present moment, the greater part of Europe may be said to be either tending the wounded or collecting money for them. In Paris and in London committees are being formed to send money and lint to Berlin, to Vienna, and to Florence; all are not as interested and as heartless as

The Wine Merchants of Bercy, in the neighborhood of Paris, who, in the last number of their organ, Le Moniteur Viticole de Bercy, assert that all the sympathies of France ought to be with Prussia, and not with Austria, as the latter is a wine-producing country, and consequently a rival of France. The policy of Bercy, we are afraid, the policy of the majority nowadays.

We know of old that "Gratitude is a heavy burden," for hardly has the armistice been signed than the belligerents are beginning to turn their backs on the meddling Napoleon, and have told him in polite terms that they intend settling their own affairs without foreign interference.

We cannot say if it is out of spite for the slighting conduct of the belligerents towards France, but the official French papers are now beginning to talk of the natural frontiers. Is this a feint to see if Prussia was inclined to give what is so much desired?

The Emperor has just decreed from Vichy that a

Civil Pensioners' Savings Bank

shall be established by Government, which will be a means offered to the working classes to put by their savings for old age.

The Paris Museum.

A new museum is also to be formed, with the above name, which is to contain every kind of work, engraving, drawing, plan, and map having relation to Paris. The idea is excellent, as the history of Paris is the history of France.

George Sand is at present in Paris, attending the rehearsal of a new piece of her writing, entitled

"Les Deux Jumeaux de Village,"

of which another letter will give you a detailed description when brought out.

A Wolf Hunt in Paris.

A few days ago the workmen employed in excavating at Trocadero, on their arrival in the morning, found the night watchman occupied in guarding one of the pits, whilst his dog ran round about barking furiously. On approaching the pit, it was discovered that a large female wolf was hidden there. The watchman related that during the night his attention had been called to the spot by the barking of his dog, and that he had then perceived the wild beast. The workmen at once closed all the outlets of the yard, and commenced pelting the wolf with stones, which rendered it furious, and it succeeded in springing out of the pit and showing fight, but it was soon driven into a corner, where it was killed by a blow on the head from a club. It is unknown how the animal had arrived in the place where it was discovered.

Tricks of a Panther.

A young panther, about six or eight months old, forming part of a menagerie, escaped a few days ago from the Sottiveule (Seine inferieure) railway station, by gnawing an opening in its cage while on its way from Paris to Havre. A number of persons, armed with guns and pitchforks, started in pursuit, and discovered the animal in some fields at Quatre Marces, where it was shot. It was then skinned, and the remains buried, with the exception of some pieces of flesh, which several persons who had joined in the chase cut off, with the intention of tasting when roasted.

The Weacoco Legion make an excursion to Florence, Height, to-day, and the Independence Hose Company, No. 29, go to Atlantic City tomorrow.

The West Philadelphia Engine Company are about to erect a new engine-house on Market street, opposite the depot, in a narrow alley. The building will be three stories high, and have a front of 25 feet and a depth of 75 feet. The first story will be of iron.

A delegation from the Fairmount Engine and the Independence Hose Companies visited the West Philadelphia Engine Company, on the occasion of the hauling of the new carriage of the Junior Fire Company.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Numerous complaints having been made to the Board as to the condition of the water supplied the citizens by the Kensington Works, the Sanitary Committee visited that locality on Saturday, for the purpose of examining the works and the water.

The Board also adopted the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, the weekly reports of deaths from cholera present a higher number than the average of data reports made to this Board; and whereas, this discrepancy must be owing to the fact that there are many physicians who, either through neglect or unwillingness, do not report their cases; therefore,

Resolved, That notice be given in the daily papers that the physicians responsible for this discrepancy, and that the Health Officer is hereby instructed to prosecute those who do not report daily to this Board their cases and deaths from cholera, in accordance with the 24th section of the Health Law of 1815.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

FURTHER INTERESTING PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE BURGOMASTER MASON AND ROBERTS.

It is affirmed that the town of Strasburg is now the general receiving house of all the articles of value which have been sent from different towns, that they may not fall a prey to the rapacity of the Germans. There is now a universal cry in Teutonic of "Stop thief!" wherever the Prussian soldiers show themselves. They have now acquired a nice reputation among their fellow-countrymen. As soon as the Prussian troops set foot in Hungary, the majority of landowners gave up their lands pro forma to the Emperor of Mexico, that they might be safe from the covetousness of the leathern helmets.

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Station on the charge of robbing the store and mutilating the books to cover up his depredations, and that the thing was most bunglingly done, and that he was satisfied it was not the work of a professional. Instead of a jimmy being used to force open the shutter, a "box-opener" was employed, and that seemed to the detectives a very strong fact to show that the robbery was done by one not up in the business. That very circumstance was considered as going far to show the guilt of Mitchell. At any rate he was bound over to Court, but became a fugitive from justice, and the store was closed.

The store of Mr. Day was entered by means of a false key; there was no evidence of breaking in; and once in the room, all the rogues had to do was to select the choicest goods.

The storekeepers, Hess & Co. would have been entered in the same manner, had not the thieves found a rasp over the keyhole when they went to operate at the store-door.

The arrest of Mason was brought about solely by the admission of Hasland, who had quarreled with the thieves, and through his good offices were recovered. Among these were a quantity of laces and handkerchiefs, stolen from the store of Mr. Day, and a pair of shoes from the store of Mr. Ballard. Money, some two thousand dollars, was taken from the store of Mr. Hess, and a fifty-dollar bond. The goods were not disturbed.

From the store of Messrs. L. Atkinson & Co., in Appletree alley, was also opened by false keys, goods to the value of about four thousand dollars, consisting of gentlemen's, ladies' and children's clothing, and other goods, which were taken.

That Mason and D. Roberts are skillful burglars and store robbers is shown by the tools they had in their possession, and the fact tends to show that they are not up in the business. Hasland, in respect to the Hess robbery, which the detectives declared at the time was not the work of professional store robbers. In a valise, obtained in a room occupied by the defendants in Key's robbery, were many skeleton keys, pick-locks, etc., and a heavy jimmy, a dark lantern, oil can, brace and bit, augers, nippers, etc. The principal machine found by the officers was one for opening safes of a powerful kind, calculated to do the work of a crow-bar, and consisting of a heavy iron and cumbersome character only to be used on special occasions. It consists of a frame work that is designed to be fastened to the floor, and to be bound together by cords. A heavy iron bar, weighing about 100 lbs., is used at all, it must have been a hole in the centre in which a bit is inserted, and with the bar adjusted to the framework, it is used for boring in iron safes and vault doors. A hole is cut with a thread in it, and a screw is forced into it, which draws it out when the bar is turned, and so great a power can be applied to it that a door of almost any thickness can be forced out of place.

It is quite certain that no such instrument was used by these men in any of their operations in Philadelphia. The safes and iron vaults have been either blown open by inserting powder in the keyholes or tearing away the brick work around the doors. If, therefore, the instrument had been used at all, it must have been elsewhere. With respect to the Philadelphia broker, who is charged with being an accomplice, the charge rests upon the unsupported testimony of Hasland, a confessed accomplice in the Hess and other robberies.

MATTERS CONCERNING THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Reliance Engine Company intend paying the firemen of Brooklyn, New York, \$100,000 in September next. A committee of the Hope Street Fire Engine Company are making arrangements to give the Reliance a very warm welcome on their return. A meeting of delegates will be held on Saturday next.

The members of the United States Hose Company No. 1, are to be complimented by attending the funeral of Casper Fauver, a late member of the Company.

The Good Intent Hose Company sent last week, by the hands of a committee, a testimonial of appreciation to the firemen of Pittsburg, for the many acts of kindness shown to the Good Intent during a late visit to the Iron City.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866.

POSTPONED UNTIL

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 Tickets will be sold at \$1 each—75,000 Presents Awarded, valued at \$250,000! \$25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, \$25,000 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balances, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

OWENS & CO.,

Military and Naval Law Office, No. 327 CHESTNUT STREET, opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.

Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story brick residence, 11 street, between M and N, \$18,000

Three-story brick residence, 1000 street, near E. 11th, \$10,000

1 1/2-story brick residence, 10th street, between M and N, \$8,000

Two-story brick residence, 10th street, between M and N, \$6,000

2 Finey's Lids, on 9th street, north, \$4,000

1 Splendid Diamond Ring, \$4,000

1 Splendid Diamond Ring, \$2,000

1 Splendid Diamond Ring, \$1,500

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